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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SLIGO IRON WORKS,
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 144.

CITY ITEMS.

Knabe's & Co.'s Celebrated Pianos.

The popularity of these fine instruments is constantly on the increase throughout the country. Hear what the *Home Journal* says of them and their manufactory:

"A New Piano House—Some months since we noticed the advent here of Messrs. Knabe & Co., and the establishing of an agency and branch in New York for the sale of their instruments. The firm has been established in Baltimore for over thirty years, and were always celebrated throughout the South for the quality of their instruments. Indeed, all the great players during that period have used their pianos, and have given the most flattering and unqualified testimonials of their excellence. Among their warmest admirers are found Gottschalk, Thalberg, Satter, Strakosch, Muzio, and other artists. But, as we were saying, six months since Knabe & Co. opened a salesroom in this city, and such has been the surprising success of the experiment, that they have already been compelled to seek larger accommodations and further facilities for their increasing business. They now occupy the whole upper part of the splendid marble building, No. 650 Broadway. The principal show-room for the display of the instruments is one hundred and thirty feet deep by about thirty feet in width. This salon is most beautifully decorated. The" Office" is finely furnished and carpeted—portraits of distinguished pianists embellishing the walls. The show-room is light and large, and affords the purchaser every opportunity both to see and test the several instruments. As to the quality of the Knabe piano-forte there can be little doubt. The manufacturers have passed their favorable opinion, and the public have sealed the verdict. The square pianos made by this house are remarkably fine, and are, doubtless, equal to any. The tone is rich and sweet in quality, and the power great. We listened to a "grand," the other day, which also surprised us for its brilliancy, although we had previously listened to "grands" of the most celebrated makers. At some future time we shall make a fuller and more detailed examination of the Knabe piano, and show why it is entitled to rank with the first in the world. Their great business success, in this city, says volumes for the benefit derived by the quality of their instruments." Mrs. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, is agent for the above pianos for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

Two Cases of Piles Cured by Dr

Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of those who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, the being quite paralyzed with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, beside the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere.

Curry's Normal Institute.

A new class will be formed in this institution on the first Monday of October. All persons of ordinary ability, beginning now, can, during the course before the next Professional Examination, and the Principal will find good situations for all pupils whose examination will entitle them to a first class certificate. All the pupils who attended through the year last closed already have situations, and there are more applications for many more lady teachers, salaries ranging from $30 to $50 per month. Many schools are yet vacant for want of teachers.

A Call.

The teeth I give at ten dollars a set will be found equal to any offered at other places for fifteen dollars. I also extract teeth without pain. I wish to say again that the operation is without danger to life or health. Any person may submit to its influence without fear. There is no ether or chloroform in, nor in connection with it. There never has been an agent introduced so safe, and at the same time so effectual in dental operations. C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn street.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Found at Last.

An absolute and certain cure for that worst of all complaints, dyspepsia, in Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Call and learn who have been already cured among our own citizens. Sole agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

The King of Pain.

This Monarch of Disease can be had at Dr. J. M. Fulton's Drug and Patent Medicine Emporium, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.

Country Drug Merchants,

Call at J. M. Fulton's for your patent medicines or fresh drugs. You will find the stock full and complete.

The Daily Commercial
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1865.

POSTOFFICE INFORMATION.

The Postoffice Department has given notice that the penalties fixed by law for carrying letters outside the mails, when not enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, will be rigidly enforced in every instance where violations are known to exist.

Steamboats and sailing vessels, (excepting those to foreign countries having postal arrangements with the United States,) railroads, express companies, stage and omnibus lines, are permitted to carry and deliver letters when covered by Government stamped envelopes of the denomination sufficient for the postage collectable thereon; *Provided*, "That the said envelope shall be duly sealed, or otherwise firmly and securely closed, so that such letter cannot be taken therefrom without tearing or destroying such envelope, and the same duly directed and addressed; and the date of such letter, or the receipt or transmission thereof to be written or stamped, or otherwise appear on such envelope."—Act March, August, 1852.

Unsealed letters for delivery, and those *prepaid by postage stamps, cannot* be carried outside the mail by any of these conveyances, without subjecting the captain, owner, driver, or other employee, to a penalty of $150 for each and every such offense.—Sections 9 to 12; March 3, 1815.

Postmasters and other agents of the Postoffice Department are directed to see that this law is obeyed.

Government stamped envelopes are furnished at the following rates per thousand, and proportionably for less quantities:

Letter Size 3 cent Stamped Envelopes.....	$31 80
" " 6 " " "	64 80
Official " 5 " " "	38 60
Extra Letter Size 3 cent Stamped Envelopes.....	36 00
Official Size 6 cent Stamped Envelopes.....	68 60

New System of Smelting Furnaces.

A patent has been granted to Messrs. J. & A. Woodward, Manchester, England, which consists—First, in arranging and combining furnaces for melting metals and smelting ores so that air may be supplied thereto, by applying and using in furnaces so arranged and combined, one or more jets of steam in the flue, funnel, chimney, or chimneys leading from the furnace, thereby creating a partial vacuum above the fire or fuel in a state of combustion, the required air to support the combustion entering at proper orifices arranged at the lower part of the furnace. The invention consists—Secondly, in the construction of furnaces for melting metals and smelting ores, according to the first part of the invention, by arranging and combining therewith steam boilers, and applying the waste heat of such furnace to generate steam for creating the partial vacuum above the fire, the sides of the furnaces, or the flues or chimneys of such, being formed wholly or partially of a hollow vessel, or hollow vessels, containing water. These vessels forming steam boilers, or a hollow vessel, or hollow vessels, to contain water may be arranged in the flue chimney or chimneys of the furnace, so as to be acted upon by the waste heat passing therefrom. By these improvements the furnaces, boilers, steam engines, blowing cylinders and centrifugal fans commonly used for supplying air to furnaces for melting metals or smelting ores, are dispensed with.

A PRIEST DENOUNCING THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—Father McKenna, Pastor of the Church of our Lady of Mercy, in Debevoise street, New York, who has recently returned from a visit to Europe, preached his first sermon on Saturday, and took occasion to condemn the present Fenian movement in the strongest terms. He stated that it was creating great trouble in Ireland, and that some young men had been transported in consequence of it, and he earnestly advised the members of his congregation to have nothing to do with the movement.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1865. NO. 15.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

RECEPTION TO COLORED SOLDIERS

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Abuses of Freedmen in Maryland.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 26.

Colored Volunteers Returning.

The First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, which was raised by Col. Birney about three years since, will return to Washington next Saturday, from Texas, where it has been stationed for a year or more past. The regiment has participated in fifteen engagements, in which it lost nearly six hundred men. The colored people of this city are making a grand reception, and General Augur has been ordered by the Secretary of War to provide the reception committee a suitable building in which to hold the entertainment. A number of distinguished anti-slavery orators—among them, Senator Sumner and Wilson, of Massachusetts—will invited to deliver addresses on the occasion.

Winter Quarters.

The regular batteries stationed in and around Washington, have received orders to go into winter quarters at Camp Barry.

The complaints of the freedmen in the lower counties of Maryland of ill-treatment by their late masters, have become so frequent of late, that the Freedmen's Bureau has called the attention of Governor Bradford to the matter, with the request that he instruct the local authorities of the counties in which these outrages occur, to arrest and punish the guilty parties. More of the fiendish spirit of slavery exists today on the Maryland peninsula, than in Alabama or Georgia.

The Garrison of Washington

Now consists of eleven regiments, including the 193th and 214th Pennsylvania regiments and the 194th Ohio. The whole force will not number over 25,000 men, last month's inspection showing that many of the companies could not muster over ten or twelve men fit for duty.

Appointments,

The President to-day made the following appointments: Fitzgerald Ritchey, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Moscow, Russia; A. B. Bowden, Collector of Customs at Petersburg, Va.; Otis Fairbanks, Collector of Customs at St. Marks, Florida.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered a contract to be made with J. B. Archer, of Louisville, Kentucky, for conveying the United States mails three times a week from Memphis to Jacksonport, Arkansas, supplying all the postoffices on the Mississippi and White rivers between those two points. The contract extends to the 30th of June, 1866, and its terms are very favorable to the Department.

Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Chapman, of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, has been dismissed for neglect of duty.

Circular from the War Department—Vacancies in Military Cadetships—John Bright not to Visit this Country—Circular from Peruvian Minister.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Among the witnesses examined before the Wirz trial to-day was Jno. B. Jones, formerly editor of the *Methodonian*, the official organ of John Tyler in Washington. During the late rebellion, he was employed in the War Department at Richmond.

The following circular, relating to the United States Military Academy at West Point, was to-day issued by the War Department.

Vacancies exist in cadetships at the United States Military Academy from the Congressional Districts of the following States and Territories, which should be filled by the nominations of the members of Congress representing the respective districts before the 7th of October next: Maine, the 5th district; New Hampshire, the 1st; New York, the 3d, 11th, 17th, 21st, 26th and 27th districts; the whole State of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania, the 6th, 11th and 1st; Virginia, the 2d; Ohio, the 19th, 12th and 17th; Kentucky, the 2d, 8th and 9th; Tennessee, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th; Indiana, the 1st and 3d; Illinois, the 9th district, and the State at large; Michigan, the 4th district; Iowa, the fifth; Wisconsin, the first, second and fifth; Minnesota the first; Kansas one vacancy; Idaho one vacancy. Members having the right of nomination will please forward immediately to Brig. Gen. Delafield, Chief of Engineers, the names, residence and age of the applicants for whom they desire appointments. The applicant should be ready to present himself for examination by the Academy Board at West Point, on or before the 17th of October.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant Gen.

It is semi-officially stated that John Bright is not to visit this country.

The President has recognized Louis Boerlin, as Vice Consul of Switzerland, at Chicago, for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Northern part of Illinois.

The Minister of the Treasury and Commerce of Peru, has addressed a circular to the Minister of State, in the Department of Foreign Relations, in order that he may take suitable measures in view of the fact that the revolutionary authorities intend to sell guano from the Guano Islands, and for this purpose have solicited sealed proposals. This circular is deemed proper, although a decree of the 30th of July sufficiently secures the nation's interests.

The Stolen Bonds.

BOSTON, September 26.—The following is a schedule of the property stolen from the Concord, Massachusetts, National Bank yesterday, as far as ascertained: United States 5-20 bonds, $27,000; Registered bonds, $15,000; United States 6's of 1881, $91,000; United States 7-30 notes, $25,000; U. S. 10-40 bonds, $50,000; Compound interest notes, $10,300; Concord bills, $4,500; Rhode Island State Bonds, $14,000; Maine State Bonds, $12,000; Vermont State Bonds, $50,000. Total, $285,500.

The directors of the bank have offered a reward of $10,000 for the detection of the thieves and the recovery of the stolen funds. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000. George Heyward, Esq., is President, and John M. Cheney, Esq., Cashier.

The St. Louis Officials.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The delegation of the St. Louis Board of Commissioners called at General Park yesterday. They visited Brooklyn in company with a number of New York officials. After visiting the public buildings in Brooklyn, they left the city in company with Mayor Wood and the Board of Water Commissioners to visit the Brooklyn water works. To-morrow they will examine the public institutions of New York, and on Thursday, visit the Croton water works. On Thursday night, it is expected, they will proceed to Boston.

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The steamer Perit brings Savannah dates to the 23d.

The Savannah *Herald* says the police have instructions to arrest all colored persons found in the streets after nine o'clock at night, unless they have papers from their employers stating the hour they are limited to pass. The paper, the *Herald* says, are very vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Quite a number of burglaries and robberies are announced, nevertheless.

Steamer Sunk.

TROY, September 26.—The steamer Rip Van Winkle, when opposite the ferry slip this morning, struck, it is supposed, a quantity of iron reported to have been sunk, and stove a hole in her keel. She succeeded in reaching her dock, and all the passengers, baggage and freight were removed before she sunk. She is now submerged to the guards. Another steamer will take her place.

Robbery at Salem, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., September 26.—The store of Freeman & Son, at Salem, N. Y., was burglariously entered last night, the safe door blown off and through the building into the street, and some seventeen hundred dollars in money stolen, together with notes, mortgages, &c., to a considerable amount. The thief, with all the property, was captured this morning.

Gen. Grant in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 26.—Lieut. Gen. Grant and party arrived here at noon to-day. They were escorted through the city by the military, State and city authorities. The General gives a reception at the Capitol to-night. He leaves on a late train.

Death of Gen. Revere.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Brigadier General Revere, formerly of the 10th Maryland Battery, and latterly of the 10th United States colored troops, stationed at Moorehead City, died there a few days since, from fever. His body arrived here to-day, and will be sent to his family in Michigan. General Revere entered the service as a first lieutenant in the New York Fire Zouaves.

The Gunther Commission.

ALBANY, September 26.—The Executive Commission to investigate the charges against Mayor Gunther and others, have called here to-day, and will be in session to-morrow. It is understood that but little will be done, other than the reading of the charges, and the answer thereto, most of which have been already printed.

The Chicago Tourists.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—A delegation of the City Councils and representatives of the press from Chicago are now visiting this city. They have been entertained by the municipal authorities, and leave this evening for Baltimore, en route for Chicago.

NEW YORK.

DAILY NEWS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Meeting of Bank Directors.

The Inflation of the Currency.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, September 26.

The *Post* of to-day, in commenting on a paragraph from this morning's *News*, says:

"We suppose the *News* wishes to insinuate that Mr. Johnson has gone over to Jeff. Davis, Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, for those were Mr. Florence's pet statesmen during the war. But suppose the *News'* tale were not true; suppose the President did *not* appoint Florence publisher of Government advertisements. Suppose he knew nothing of Florence, and had too much to do to trouble himself with dispensing such very small spoonfulls of Government pap as that the *News* rejoices over; and suppose, finally, that when his attention is called to the matter by this paragraph of the *Daily News*, he should correct the blunder of some clerk in a experiment, and thus show the peace men that they must look elsewhere than to him for the patronage which is necessary to their existence."

The following is the extract from the *Daily News*.

"Rubbing it In.

"President Johnson has designated Colonel Thomas B. Florence, proprietor of the Washington *Constitutional Union*, as one of the publishers of Government advertisements. Colonel Florence, throughout the war, has been a staunch Peace Democrat, never trimming or wavering, but bold, outspoken and consistent in his advocacy of true Democratic principles. We need not add, therefore, that the *Constitutional Union*, though published under the frown of radical authority, maintained its position as a fearless peace journal, devoted to State sovereignty, the rights of citizenship and constitutional liberty. That such a man and such a journal should receive the Executive favor is a circumstance that just now is significant."

The visit of the St. Louis city delegation was a quiet and magnificent affair. They were entertained at Central Park to-day. The programme is laid out for their visits to-morrow, Thursday night they go hence to Boston.

In a collision between a lighter and schooner off Pier No. 1, East River, this morning, the former sunk. Recklessness, as usual. No lives lost.

The fourth meeting of bank officials on the redemption of the national currency organized at 1 P. M., to-day. Thirty-nine of our fifty banks have passed the resolution in favor of redemption, and it seems admitted universally that efficient redemption can no longer be dispensed with. The notes of the National Banks have reached an aggregate of one hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars. Until recently the derangement of our financial system by this rapid outpouring of irredeemable notes has been to some extent veiled and kept in check by various causes, but the tide of paper currency is swelling. Two or three millions a week are added by the National banks alone; consequently, prices are going up, and the necessaries and comforts of life are lifted farther above the reach of persons of fixed incomes and narrow means. No small amount of suffering is thus caused in the families of clerks, tradesmen, widows, mechanics and other persons who cannot add to their earnings as their expenses increase. On the one side, a host of speculations are watching with greedy eagerness the promising signs of inflation; and on the other side, mistaken patriots are calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to interpose, and by calling in the compound interest notes, to avert the wild threatening storm of speculation.

CAPT. FOX'S REPLY TO GEN. MEIGS.

THE VIRGINIA GOLD MINES,

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA SYNOD.

The Government Advertising.

Hon. Thurlow Weed in Washington.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 26.

Captain Fox's Reply.

It is stated that Secretary Seward has requested Captain Fox to withhold the publication of his reply to General Meigs's recent letter relative to the reinforcement of Fort Sumter.

One of the Large Gold Mines

In the Wilderness region in Virginia is soon to be worked by a Northern man of capital and energy.

The Synod of Virginia.

Will commence its annual session at Lynchburg, on the 11th of October. Its members consist of about one hundred and fifty clergymen, with nearly the same number of ruling elders.

The Government Advertising

Has been taken from the *Republican* of this city and given to the Copperhead *Constitutional Union*, a sheet which has until of late been among the most virulent in its abuse of the Republican Administration.

Postoffices Reopened.

Postmaster General Dennison to-day ordered the reopening of fourteen postoffices in Virginia and South Carolina, and appointed postmasters therefore.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

To-day were a little less than one million.

Some few of the collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue recently appointed in the South, take the prescribed oath that they have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion, but the large majority who are unable to do so, file their bonds, and enter upon the discharge of their duties, trusting to Congress to remove the disability and provide for the payment of their salaries.

Thurlow Weed is here.

Among the pardon seekers who arrived here to-day is the notorious ex-Mayor Mayo, of Richmond.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, is here.

The General Land Office has received information of the discovery of

Extensive Gold Deposits

In the Northern shore of the West end of Lake Superior, in the Northeastern Land District of Minnesota.

Mutiny of a Ship's Crew.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The ship Calhoun arrived here. She reported on the 21st of September the crew in a state of mutiny made an attack on the cook, and during the melee a seaman wasshot. On the 20th she was boarded by the revenue cutter Crawford, the crew being still mutinous, and two of the officers imprisoned. They were released and all the crew placed in irons. The Crawford remained by the ship until she reached the city, and the mutineers placed in the hands of the authorities.

Counterfeit National Bank Notes.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—Counterfeit fives on the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and also the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., were circulated here to-day. These are the first yet seen, and well calculated to deceive.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "Mr. L. Durand, Superintendent of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and signified his acceptance of the position. This is the new consolidated route from Columbus to Pittsburgh, part of which is what has been known as the Pan-Handle route. The new bridges which were burned have been completed, and cars will run over it regularly from the 1st of October. This shortens the distance to Pittsburgh twenty-six miles, and the new route which is thus opened between Cincinnati and New York, is the shortest by one hundred and twenty miles. It is, therefore, seen that the road to which we refer, assumes at once vast importance as a main link in one of the great eastern thoroughfares, and the public will be glad to know that in Mr. Durand the company have secured a first-class manager. Much work remains to be done between Columbus and Steubenville to bring the road up to a good standard; but under Mr. Durand's management the public may rest assured this will be done, as rapidly and as thoroughly as men, and money, and skill can do it. In the few years of Mr. Durand's management of the Marietta & Cincinnati road, notwithstanding the embarrassment of the company, much of the time he brought system out of confusion and order out of disorder. Such will be his record on the new road. He has all the qualifications, and these are backed by industry, and a conscientious regard for the interests of the travelling public."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

More Fenian Developments.

British Fleet on the Irish Coast.

A Newspaper Office Arrested.

Cholera Increasing at Marseilles.

HALIFAX, September 26.—The steamship Cuba, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th, arrived here this evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 14th. The Directors presented a report, setting forth the results of the late effort, and sanguine expectations for the future were deduced therefrom, expressing a determination to press forward with the work, and announcing that they had already entered into a contract for renewed operations. Under this contract the Telegraph Construction Company undertake for the sum of £300,000, that is the mere cost price, to manufacture and lay down the new cable next year, and if successful, but not otherwise, they have 10 shares and cash a profit of 20 per cent on the cost. They also undertake, without any further charge whatever, to go to sea with sufficient cable to complete the present broken cable, and use their best endeavors to that end. The carrying out of this contract requires that the Atlantic Company should raise the minimum £250,000, to a maximum of £500,000 sterling, in cash, upon which new capital a preferential dividend of 12 per cent. is proposed, with a share in the profits of dividends to which they are entitled to have been paid on the old shares. The report was unanimously adopted, the question of raising capital being left to the final decision of another meeting, to be called on October 12.

On invitation of Lord Fermoy, the Lord Lieutenant of county Cork, a meeting of more than one hundred and fifty magistrates took place recently in Cork, to consider the security of the public peace, as mentioned by the Fenian movements. The proceedings were private, but the Cork *Examiner* says they resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, and it seems admitted universally that efficient redemption can no longer be dispensed with. The notes of the National Banks have reached an aggregate of one hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars. Until recently the derangement of our financial system by this rapid outpouring of irredeemable notes has been to some extent veiled and kept in check by various causes, but the tide of paper currency is swelling. Two or three millions a week are added by the National banks alone; consequently, prices are going up, and the necessaries and comforts of life are lifted farther above the reach of persons of fixed incomes and narrow means. No small amount of suffering is thus caused in the families of clerks, tradesmen, widows, mechanics and other persons who cannot add to their earnings as their expenses increase. On the one side, a host of speculations are watching with greedy eagerness the promising signs of inflation; and on the other side, mistaken patriots are calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to interpose, and by calling in the compound interest notes, to avert the wild threatening storm of speculation.

On Friday evening, the 15th, in Dublin, a large force of police proceeded from the castle to Parliament street, and made a search which lasted two hours, one at either end of the street. Some detectives then stopped at the door of the printing office of the *Irish People*, an alleged Fenian organ, but were refused admission. The police then broke open the door, took possession of the premises, and secured twelve or fourteen prisoners, said not to be compositors, and conveyed them to the castle. The police also retained possession of the premises. There is no information as to the cause of the seizure, but there are rumors of concealed arms and documents with the prisoners, which are, however, said to be not generally credited. The police kept the street clear and there was no disturbance. The *Irish People* was published and was about to be published that evening.

The Skipperen *Eagle* of the 15th, announces that a British fleet is off Cape Clear, and some vessels have been ordered to the north to cruise on the coast of the coast population, but the people were satisfied on hearing they were the ships usually stationed there. The Fenian spirit is at hand, in the event of a Fenian invasion, those inclined to sympathize with the rebels are numerous and resolute.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* eulogizes upon the fact that the South is most anxious for a reunion with the North, and quotes the speech of Hon. James Lyons, as a loyal and friendly feeling which was being echoed for the Union.

At the quarterly meeting of the committee of the British freedmen's aid association, held at Bristol, Col. Leigh, of New York, Rev. Mr. Pennington, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Griffin, of the American Missionary Association, attended as a deputation from America.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Biarritz mentions the discovery of a reported plot against the Emperor, either on the way to San Sebastian or during the return to Bayonne. The police are concerned in it were arrested, including a brother or cousin of Orsini. Precautionary measures were taken, and the Queen of Spain, who was to have joined the Emperor and Empress to the railroad station, notwithstanding it was night, in order that no night should run the risk of assassination. The cholera has increased so much at Marseilles that the Mayor has summoned a meeting of physicians to consult measures of relief. The receipts for the first fifteen days of August show a decrease in cash of 45,000,000 francs. The Paris Bourse on the 15th closed flat, Rentes, 67f, 50c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The discount demand is rather more active; rates unchanged. Funds are quiet and steady, but consols are slightly depressed by the introduction of the Brazil loan.

It is stated that Donald McKay, the well known American shipbuilder, is in receipt of communication with the admiralty on the subject of torpedoes, which are to be laid down in the channels to their English harbors of refuge. The *Times* American correspondent represents that the Fenians in America were collecting large funds, sending money to Ireland, and spending money in America in purchasing arms.

The Dublin *Express* of this morning says: After the arrest of the Fenian Printers, on Friday night, orders were issued to all the police stations and military barracks, for men to be held ready in case of any attempt at rescue by the populace.

A police constable was also stationed in each telegraph office for the purpose of stopping any message relating to Fenianism.

QUEENSTOWN, September 17.—The Irish police continue to arrest Fenians. The number of prisoners is very large. Among others a person was arrested said to be a Captain in the American army, in whose possession documents and munitions of war were found. The prisoners, escorted by mounted police, were taken to the public court to undergo examination. The result has not transpired. The Habeas Corpus has been suspended in Ireland. Under this law the Lord Lieutenant is empowered to arrest and imprison any person he may suspect of treasonable practices, without bringing him before the courts. The Habeas Corpus act was suspended in Ireland in 1848, during the Smith O'Brien rebellion, and in 1858, during the Fenian excitement.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Cotton Market—The weekly report of the Liverpool cotton market was received by the Morning Star. Breadstuffs quiet and tends upward. Provisions quiet and steady. Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet and steady; sales of mixed at 29s 6d. Provisions quiet and steady. Beef inactive. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard quiet and steady, with a downward tendency. Petroleum firm, at 2s 10d for refined.

LONDON.—Barings' Circular reports wheat flat; corn quiet and steady; sugar buoyant; coffee closed firm at a decline of 6d; tonnage firm.

LIVERPOOL, September 16, Saturday Evening.—Cotton—Sales to-day 5,000 bales. Market closed buoyant with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions quiet, but firm.

LONDON, September 16, Evening.—Consols close at 89½.

PARIS, September 16.—Bourse firm. Rentes closed at 66f.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

Ordinance of Secession Declared Null and Void.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The *Times'* special dated Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 25th, says: There has been great excitement in this city all day to-day, and spirited speeches were made between the straight out Union men on one side, and the secessionists on the other, on the one side, and the secessionists on the other, on the subject of secession, occasioned by the two reports. The majority report declared the so-called ordinance of secession to have been null and void from the beginning, and is, and is, null and void, and the minority report was laid upon the table by a vote of 68 to 26. The minority report subsequently viewed this as the springing of a new issue upon them by the minority party. An exciting discussion took place, when the amendment was withdrawn.

The majority report of the committee of amendment declaring the ordinance of secession unconstitutional, which was voted down by a majority of 42.

The majority report, as originally reported, has been adopted by a unanimous vote of 92, and the ordinance of secession was declared null and void.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis Not Removed—Care of Union Burying Grounds.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 24.—The report is not credited that the announcement was made by the Richmond Whig and Enquirer press at Fortress Monroe that Jeff. Davis had been moved from his casemate to Carroll Hall.

Captain R. Monroe and his assistants arrived here from Washington to-day. They are inspecting the graveyards where our soldiers are buried, to arrange them properly and fence them in. Many of these graveyards have already been arranged and kept in an appropriate manner. Most of those, however, used at the commencement of the war are in a neglected condition, without fences, &c.

Burlington Horse Fair.

BURLINGTON, VT., September 26.—The National horse fair opened this morning, and is a success. Flora Temple, Ethan Allen, Draco, and many other noted animals are here. During the afternoon Flora and Ethan trotted half a mile to show their speed, Flora doing it in 1:10½ and Ethan in 1:10.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Reassembling of the Commission.

Witnesses Examined for the Government.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day. Several additional witnesses were examined for the Government.

Dr. Wm. Marsh testified that he had been employed as an Agent of the Sanitary Commission for the States of Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas from January, 1862, until the close of the rebellion. Witness sent from Beaufort large supplies of clothing—such as shirts, drawers pantaloons and hats; and also crackers, condensed milk, coffee, tea, and other articles of food. The arrangement for sending the relief to the prisoners was made with Gen. Sam Jones, according to which the goods were passed over to the Agent of the Confederate Government at Charleston. It was known in June, 1864, that there was suffering at Andersonville, as escaped prisoners gave the information. Witness had no evidence that the goods were received by the prisoners. In November an order was received from Washington not to send the prisoners any more supplies.

Cross Examined.—After the goods passed from the Sanitary Commission, they went into the hands of the confederate agents.

Judge Advocate Chipman put in evidence a letter of Captain Wirz, dated Andersonville, November 12, 1864, addressed to Captain Seelly, Assistant Quartermaster of the Confederate army, in which the writer acknowledges the receipt of eighteen packages of clothing, five bale of blankets, one box of shoes, four boxes of pants, three boxes of drawers, socks and shirts, and that he should distribute them without delay.

John B. Jones testified that he had been a clerk in the rebel War Department. With regard to Gen. Winder, that officer was very unpopular. Efforts were made to remove him, but unsuccessfully. He did not know whose particular favorite Gen. Winder was. The latter frequently went to President Davis and Secretary Benjamin's office. As there was a clamor for Winder's removal, as provost marshal, and as Winder was not removed, the presumption was that he was sustained by President Davis.

Philip Cashmore testified that he was in the rebel service four years, and was employed as a detective under Gen. Winder. The relations between Gen. Winder and President Davis were friendly. He had often heard Gen. Winder say he had the right to go to President Davis's house. When the order came from the War Department to relieve General Winder as Provost Marshal, he heard Capt. Wirz, who endorsed the order, with the words, "It is entirely unnecessary and uncalled for," or words to that effect. General Winder was sent to Georgia. Witness frequently heard Capt. Wirz telegraph office for the purpose of stopping any message relating to Fenianism.

QUEENSTOWN, September 17.—The Irish police continue to arrest Fenians. The number of prisoners is very large. Among others a person was arrested said to be a Captain in the American army, in whose possession documents and munitions of war were found. The prisoners, escorted by mounted police, were taken to the public court to undergo examination. The result has not transpired. The Habeas Corpus has been suspended in Ireland. Under this law the Lord Lieutenant is empowered to arrest and imprison any person he may suspect of treasonable practices, without bringing him before the courts. The Habeas Corpus act was suspended in Ireland in 1848, during the Smith O'Brien rebellion, and in 1858, during the Fenian excitement.

On Friday evening, the 15th, in Dublin, a large force of police proceeded from the castle to Parliament street, and made a search which lasted two hours, one at either end of the street. Some detectives then stopped at the door of the printing office of the *Irish People*, an alleged Fenian organ, but were refused admission. The police then broke open the door, took possession of the premises, and secured twelve or fourteen prisoners, said not to be compositors, and conveyed them to the castle. The police also retained possession of the premises. There is no information as to the cause of the seizure, but there are rumors of concealed arms and documents with the prisoners, which are, however, said to be not generally credited. The police kept the street clear and there was no disturbance. The *Irish People* was published and was about to be published that evening.

The Skipperen *Eagle* of the 15th, announces that a British fleet is off Cape Clear, and some vessels have been ordered to the north to cruise on the coast of the coast population, but the people were satisfied on hearing they were the ships usually stationed there. The Fenian spirit is at hand, in the event of a Fenian invasion, those inclined to sympathize with the rebels are numerous and resolute.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* eulogizes upon the fact that the South is most anxious for a reunion with the North, and quotes the speech of Hon. James Lyons, as a loyal and friendly feeling which was being echoed for the Union.

At the quarterly meeting of the committee of the British freedmen's aid association, held at Bristol, Col. Leigh, of New York, Rev. Mr. Pennington, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Griffin, of the American Missionary Association, attended as a deputation from America.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Biarritz mentions the discovery of a reported plot against the Emperor, either on the way to San Sebastian or during the return to Bayonne. The police are concerned in it were arrested, including a brother or cousin of Orsini. Precautionary measures were taken, and the Queen of Spain, who was to have joined the Emperor and Empress to the railroad station, notwithstanding it was night, in order that no night should run the risk of assassination. The cholera has increased so much at Marseilles that the Mayor has summoned a meeting of physicians to consult measures of relief. The receipts for the first fifteen days of August show a decrease in cash of 45,000,000 francs. The Paris Bourse on the 15th closed flat, Rentes, 67f, 50c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The discount demand is rather more active; rates unchanged. Funds are quiet and steady, but consols are slightly depressed by the introduction of the Brazil loan.

It is stated that Donald McKay, the well known American shipbuilder, is in receipt of communication with the admiralty on the subject of torpedoes, which are to be laid down in the channels to their English harbors of refuge. The *Times* American correspondent represents that the Fenians in America were collecting large funds, sending money to Ireland, and spending money in America in purchasing arms.

The Dublin *Express* of this morning says: After the arrest of the Fenian Printers, on Friday night, orders were issued to all the police stations and military barracks, for men to be held ready in case of any attempt at rescue by the populace.

A police constable was also stationed in each telegraph office for the purpose of stopping any message relating to Fenianism.

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The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tps
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

WHAT MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY WOULD HAVE BEEN.

It is pretty certain that had Mr. LINCOLN lived to administer the Government, those persons who are disposed to quarrel with President JOHNSON's policy, on account of its lenity towards the South, would now be at open war with him. We might infer this from Mr. LINCOLN'S character, to say nothing of the indications of his intended policy immediately succeeding the surrender of LEE. But this is not now a matter of inference merely. We now have in the letter addressed to General WADSWORTH, and which seems to have fallen into the hands of the rebels when he fell on the field, a distinct declaration of what would be Mr. LINCOLN'S policy towards the South. The essence is expressed in the words—"universal amnesty and universal suffrage." As to "universal suffrage," Mr. LINCOLN appears to have had some qualifying ideas, for he adds, "or at least suffrage *on the basis of intelligence and military service.*" These words, we will say, in passing, are identical with those we have employed in defining our position on the question of suffrage. As to "universal amnesty," Mr. LINCOLN qualified it by no conditions except "loyal and cheerful submission."

In judging of this, we may safely assume Mr. LINCOLN would have leaned far to the forgiving side. Taking the two men, their lives and their acts, no one can doubt for a moment that had Mr. LINCOLN been spared, he would have been found wedded to a policy far more lenient—that he would be much more disposed to gentleness towards the South, more favorable to the restoration of the States to their old relations, than Mr. JOHNSON is. Mr. JOHNSON, although he has pardoned a good many rebels—but a small number, however, compared to the whole—has neither done nor said anything to show that the idea of "universal amnesty" ever entered his head, while as to "universal suffrage" he occupies ground that could not be defined more exactly than by Mr. LINCOLN'S own language: "on the basis of intelligence and military service." It is true he has said little directly on this question, but his views are not unknown. He said much when he said to the Southern gentlemen, "*slavery is dead—the status of the negro is changed*—you must conform to the circumstances surrounding you." It is probable that Mr. JOHNSON has grave doubts about *immediate* "universal suffrage," a point about which Mr. LINCOLN does not seem to have been clear. At best he was for "universal suffrage" only in exchange for "universal amnesty,"—the strong ground of suffrage as a right was yielded. On this ground, viewing the question with doubts only as to time, Mr. JOHNSON stands, with ideas of "amnesty," which, on account of their rigorous features, bear little resemblance to those proclaimed in Mr. LINCOLN'S letter, wherein he does not even except the leaders from his intended "universal amnesty."

A hundred times during the war the advocates of a more pronounced policy had occasion to differ widely with Mr. LINCOLN. We believe they have since had occasion to confess their folly and concede his wisdom,—little less than divinely directed. It is not wholly a matter of inference even, although inference in this case is almost conclusive, that Mr. JOHNSON, in succeeding to the high position of the martyr President, with a conscience and intelligence that amount to the most elevated nobleness of character, is striving, so far as possible, to perpetuate the known ideas of Mr. LINCOLN, who, had he lived, would probably have modified his policy as Mr. JOHNSON has modified it. We count it indeed fortunate for the Nation and a great promise for the future that this is so,—and we will say here, that we have given and do give to Mr. JOHNSON whatever support we can, because we believe him to be thus animated, and because we do not hold lightly the memory of Mr. LINCOLN,—because we have not ceased to be impressed by the lessons of the past, wherein fault-finding and discontent have been rebuked by results that stamped him so much wiser than his critics that instead of rising to contend with Mr. JOHNSON, they ought to remain still and long at the confessional.

We now know what would have been Mr. LINCOLN'S policy towards the Southern States. It comes to us, as it were, from the grave of one of our best heroes. Wherein Mr. JOHNSON differs is where, as we believe, Mr. LINCOLN would have departed from the course he had marked out. But we know for a certainty that his policy, whatever might have been its details, would have been a merciful one,—that the idea of Conquered Provinces and Confiscation would never have found favor with him. They who are for such a policy now not only oppose the policy of our living, but war against the ideas of our dead President.

JOHN BULL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Yesterday we suggested that the visit of the British capitalists did not relate wholly to their investments in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, but was a prospecting tour, a financial reconnoissance, with the view of future operations. The idea is quite sustained by the words of Sir MORTON PETO himself: "We are "prepared," says he, "to recommend on our return to England, such an expenditure of capital as will lead to a full and fair development "of your commerce. That will be our interest." There is no uncertainty in these words, and their fulfillment suggests vast benefits for this country, as the field where British wealth will hereafter find future investment and reward. We may conclude that such investments will be not in Railways alone, but in manufactures, while British emigrants, we may also conclude, will come to till the soil and occupy our workshops. In this view of the case, we have to regret that nothing was done to induce the British capitalists to visit the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania,—more especially the "Birmingham o America." Without vanity, we believe that, could they be induced to visit Pittsburgh, we could show them in the manufacturing line some things equal to anything they have seen or will see in this country, in any branch of industry or improvement. We yet hope that they may be induced to cross the Alleghenies to the spot not less famous for its vast Iron, Steel, Glass and other factories than it is historic in the annals of this country.

As showing the fixed views of the British gentlemen, as expressed by Sir MORTON, we quote his language in addressing a delegation from the Hamilton, Canada, Board of Trade. It is a good specimen of English bluntness. It is as follows:

"You quite understand, gentlemen, the object of our visit to the United States is strictly one of business. We and our friends have largely invested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and have come over to examine the property at the request of Mr. James McHenry, and to consult with him as to what should be done for its still further development and extension."

Speaking more at length on the future of Canada, and the relations which ought ever to be maintained towards the United States, Sir MORTON expressed enlarged and statesmanlike views. As falling from the lips of an influential member of the British Parliament, understanding the views of that Government, his words are full of meaning. He spoke as follows:

"We have had the happiness of being brought in contact with many of the leading minds of the United States, and also with their greatest Generals, and we found on all sides the greatest desire that America and Great Britain should remain on terms of amity and concord; and it is universally the opinion that any conflict between the two would be most disastrous in impeding the progress of civilization and liberty throughout the world. I could not but feel as I came on from Detroit this morning, how doubly important it is for your interests that the best feeling should exist between yourselves and the United States. I believe, and I desire to speak frankly, that they have no desire to interfere in the affairs of Canada. They have enough territory for all their surplus population of the whole of Europe for another century, were it all concentrated on themselves. They can therefore welcome an immigration of Europe if you desire, as an independent people, and cultivate the most amicable relations, both commercially and socially. You know the policy of Great Britain has totally changed within the last few years, both with regard to our foreign nations and our colonies. In the first we are determined to pursue a policy of the strictest non-intervention; and in regard to our colonies, we permit the utmost freedom of trade with every other country, asking no advantage of any kind for ourselves. You have been permitted the greatest freedom in your own legislation. You have the government of your country as much in your own hands as if no connection with the mother country existed; but let me ask you whether this should be a reason for our ceasing to feel an interest in your welfare, or to see you prosperous and happy? On the contrary, we would not give you a greater evidence of that desire, and so long as you desire a connection with the mother country, and feel the same devoted loyalty to our Queen and government that we do, so feel we, it will be a fact from the other side of the water, that any severance of the link which binds us to each other will affect us. Throughout our progress in the United States, every where marks of rapid growth and increasing prosperity; and we cannot but desire for them and for you a continuance of that great blessing. May no shadows cross the path of either country in its progress. The time has come when nations must no longer be guided by the prejudices of the past or the passions of the present; but you, in your own business affairs, must be content to sit down and calmly consider every matter and subject of difference, and when this is done in a spirit of conciliation and a desire for each other's prosperity you may depend that no difference will arise which will call on the sword to arbitrate; but all will be blessed in consulting and following the great principle of doing to the other as he would desire to be done by."

SOUND MORALS, THE SAFETY OF THE COUNTRY.

That a sound condition of public morals is essential to the prosperity and permanence of a free government, is an axiom among statesmen. WASHINGTON had it deeply ingrained in his mind, and it was one of his greatest and noblest endeavors, to fix it firmly in the minds of his countrymen. Nor was the effort without success, largely the American republic has been the basis of its prosperity.

The morals contemplated in the axiom embrace reverence for constituted authorities, fidelity to social and domestic relations, and such love of country as cheerfully to submit to the restrictions and expenses necessary for its maintenance and honor. This is necessary for all good government, but especially for a popular one, like ours, in which the will of the great body of the people controls so directly the affairs of the nation. An English writer said of our country, some forty years ago, that it was an experiment for ascertaining with how little government society could be maintained in a prosperous condition. While personal virtue prevails, the self-government of the individuals composing society exonerates public government from more than half of its labors. But when this is enfeebled or disordered, public government must put forth the more energy, and when vice becomes extensively the prevailing tone of moral obligation, the power of government may be inadequate to preserve society from sinking into anarchy. The Roman doctrine embraced the true philosophy and announced the startling fact: Empty laws avail nothing without virtue.

Historians and statesmen agree that luxury, the usual concomitant of suddenly acquired wealth, endangers the happiness of a people and the liberty of nations, by undermining the public morals. The contagion spreads, and in the selfish and debasing pleasure which it feeds on, public interest and honor are neglected. Licentiousness produces on communities, as on individuals, debility, recklessness and incapacity for great acchievements. Industry and frugality fall, together, into neglect. The restraints of law are felt as oppressions, when the restraints of conscience are broken through, and the safeguards which they throw around property are treated as walls of gossamer.

The dissolateness of public morals in England, after the civil wars and the Restoration, would have been fatal to that country, had not a change of morals been effected by the Revolution and the accession of a new dynasty. Had the Romans been as deeply corrupted by luxury and vice when, defeated by HANNIBAL, at Cannæ, as they were a hundred and fifty years later, that defeat would have destroyed them utterly as a nation. And had they not been deeply debased by luxury and its attendant vices, at the time of CÆSAR's assassination, his death would have restored the republic. But they were too far gone for recovery. Luxury, intemperance of every kind, avarice, and party spirit had already destroyed their liberty, and extinguished in the public mind the manly aspiration to regain it.

The patriotic virtue of the fathers of our own republic has, we fear, suffered some decline and, to the same extent, danger threatens our best interests as a nation. The breach that has been attempted and which was frustrated only by the vigorous and prompt rallying of the virtuous sons of the country, is to be justly attributed to the luxury, avarice and ambition induced by slavery. In a different form, danger still threatens the country, from the weakening of the bonds of public virtue. The manía for hasty acquisition, as the means of luxurious and extravagant indulgence, has betrayed this dangerous tendency in the numerous crimes against property and trust, which have startled the country on their announcement. How long would it take for a succession of such crimes, in high official connection with financial operations, to destroy trust and to make business a terror, if not a ruin? Nor is evidence wanting of the corruption of morals, through the same causes, in the humbler walks of society.

No longer is martial achievement demanded of the sons of the republic for its salvation. But its happiness and perpetuity requires of sons and daughters, the cultivation of virtue, the practice of industry, and the moderation of all inordinate fondness for luxury and extravagance.

THE COMMON CRY.

From many cities the cry comes up against the extortions of marketmen, especially against the price of butter. Some of the Philadelphia papers, in the name of nearly one million of people, have taken the matter up. One sensibly recommends, as a perfect cure, that the community should suspend further purchases of butter. This is echoed in many places, and unless a remedy is reached in some other way, the suggestion will necessarily be adopted. One paper puts up a prayer for martial law, under some General with nerve enough to regulate the question by a stringent order, as General BRANNAN did in Savannah. We here are waiting to see how the thing is to be fixed elsewhere. Meanwhile, we renew the idea of total abstinence.

MAKING PROGRESS.

The progress in Freedom and Civilization which this country has made in the last four years, is apt to be lost sight of in the jars incident to present questions. We ask the candid reader to read just these three sentences which follow, place himself four years back, and tell us if they do not express enough to call forth thankfulness for what has been accomplished, and to dispel every apprehension for the future. They read thus:

"The Alabama Convention has adopted an "ordinance forever interdicting slavery, and "making it the duty of the Legislature to enact "laws for the protection of the freedmen. It is "identical with that of Mississippi, and is passed with yet closer approach to unanimity—"the vote being eighty-nine against three. "There is little doubt that the vote, yet to be "taken, on the report of the committee declaring the secession ordinance null and void, "will show a similar preponderance."

THE SCHOOLS.

The public and private schools of the city and vicinity are now fairly started for the year. We have institutions of all grades and of all descriptions. All appear to be well supplied with pupils. Strange as it may seem, this busy, noisy, smoky place has something of a literary character. At some hours of the day, young men with slates and writing books in their hands, and girls with arms full of volumes, form an observable element in the moving population of the streets. And in the vicinity of any one of our numerous public schools, when the hour of dismissal arrives, the sudden avalanche of children on the streets would strike a favorer of the Malthusian theory with consternation.

The schools are all fairly agoing. The youngsters are out of the way for several hours of every day. How many of the parents concern themselves with inquiry as to their children's progress in their studies? How much encouragement do they give them, in their pursuit of knowledge? What responsibility have they felt, as to the character and qualifications of the teachers? It is believed that generally the public schools are well managed. But, as public institutions, they are worthy of constant and careful oversight. School directors are sometimes careless of all but the honor of the office. Sometimes they are incompetent to judge of the qualifications or performances of the teachers. There is, somehow, an impression on the minds of some of our citizens that the schools are not what they should be—that the crowded condition of the houses, the disproportionate number of scholars to that of teachers, and the social and moral influences, make the public schools undesirable places for the education of their children. We do not profess to know whether it is so or not. But the number of children in private schools, at high prices for tuition, shows that this idea has a strong hold on the minds of many parents. The public schools should be kept under the close inspection of competent officials, whose vigilance and fidelity are perfectly reliable.

There is no greater fallacy, on this subject, than that private schools are necessarily superior to public ones, within the same range of studies. If there is a greater fallacy, it is this, that the larger or more expensive a school is, the better it is. That which forms an objection to the public school, is converted into an attraction for a private one. The fact is, that in both the number of pupils is apt to be disproportionately great to the number of teachers. It is impossible that a teacher can instruct forty scholars, in the various periods of their education, as well as he can twenty. As to the price of tuition, it is of secondary importance. A good school is cheap, at any price. But a high price does not make it good—except to the proprietor.

The education of the rising race is too important a matter to be neglected by parents, or to be devolved entirely on the directors and teachers. The natural guardians of the young have something more to do, than to send them to school, and pay their school tax or their quarter bills. And all schools would be benefitted by their doing something more.

THE COMMERCIAL RESULTS OF PEACE.

Under this head the New York *Economist* discusses the present condition and future prospects of the business of the country. The fruits of peace are being gathered in a bountiful harvest—not recklessly, but with the prudence taught by recent experience. During the war, few investments were made in great enterprises. Men were too prudent, things were too uncertain, the demands of the Treasury were too great, for that. The credit system was broken up, and the cash system permanently established. During all this time the business of the North was never so good, and she grew rich,—and in this condition the closing of the war found us. The natural tendency in the South, with her $250,000,000 of products to exchange for our goods and wares, was to commence trading with us,—and at it both sides went, thus putting in operation a system of reconstruction to which all others must conform. Of many things the market has been swept clean. Mills, factories and machinery are in active operation, and what was not going, has been, or is about to be, put in motion. This is the present. What of the future? On this point the *Economist* expresses itself as follows:

The South has yet an immense amount of cotton, tobacco, and naval stores to send to our markets, and will want goods in exchange. A large number of soldiers have yet to be discharged, and their pay has to come into the markets. This will keep up a steady and large demand throughout the winter, and it is quite probable that the scarcity of goods may be such as to prevent any very material decline from present quotations. Nor is there any obvious reason for anticipating any future decline in the renewed activity of trade. The south is started upon a new career of production, and although, from the lack of capital and the disorganization of its labor system, its production will be less in volume than in ordinary years, yet as it has a virtual monopoly of certain products, the comparative scarcity of its staples will so far enhance their price that the aggregate value will be about the same as if the crops were larger; so that from the South we may expect a permanent large demand for the productions of the North.

"In the North, while the demand for goods will be increased by Southern purchasers, there will yet be a large addition to the producing population derived from the returned soldiers. This net is more important than may appear at first sight. From the close of the war to January next the number discharged from the federal army will not be less than one million, and most of whom are healthy, active producers, ready to return to industrial pursuits. This is equal to the re-inforcements received from ten years of immigration, while considering that all are males of mature age, and acquainted with our industries, the returned soldiers must be estimated to represent a productive capacity equal to three times their number of emigrants. This immense reinforcement of the labor market will prevent any further scarcity of domestic productions, and will indeed, when coupled with the abundant supply of products, will inevitably effect a reduction in the prices of commodities. So that considered from a European standpoint, the immediate prospect is extreme, a glut of commodities. At the same time, the large increase of laborers will tend to reduce wages, and will indeed,

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SEA SHORE.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

I heard, or seemed to hear, the chiding sea
Say to the sands, "Why come ye not to me?"
And I not always here, thy summer's home?
Is not my voice thy music, morn and eve?
My breath the healthful element in the heats?
My touch thy antidote, my bay thy bath?
Was ever building like my terraces?
Was ever couch so magnificent as mine?
I lie on the warm rock-edges, and there learn
A little how all suffers like a babe,
I make your sculptured architecture vain,
Vain beside mine.
Lo! here is Rome, and Nineveh, and Thebes,
Karnak, and Pyramid, and Elephanta's Stairs,
That piled up pyramic, and my newest slab
Under them all by races.

"Behold these,
The opaline, the plentiful and strong!
Yet beautiful as is the rose in June
Fresh as the trickling rainbow to the eye;
Sea-full of food, the nourisher of kinds,
Purger of earth, and medicine of men;
Creating a symphony in my breath,
And, in my mathematic ebb and flow,
Giving a hint of that which changes not.
Rich are the sea-gods, who gives gifts but they?
They grope the sea for pearls, but more than pearls;
They plough love there, and give it to the wise.
For every wave is health to Daedalus,
Wealth to the cunning artist who can work
This matchless strength. Where shall we find, O waves!
A load your Atlas shoulders cannot lift?

"I with my hammer pounding evermore
The rocky coast, smite Andes into dust,
Strewing my bed, and, in another age,
Behind a continent of better men,
Fill up the doors: my debris pile load out
The exodus of nations; I disperse
Men to all shores that front the loamy main.

"I, too, have arts and sorceries;
Illusion dwells forever with the wave;
I know what shells are hollow, I can tell
What's credulous, imaginative man,
For though he scoops my water in his palm,
A little rest, off he dooms it gems and cloth;
Planting strange fruits and sunshine on the shore,
I make marine existence come to me,
To distant men who must not, here, recide."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHEN TO PICK APPLES AND PEARS.

The Prairie Farmer says: "Most people let apples and pears become too ripe before they gather them. They want to see them fully ripe—ready to fall off the tree—before they pick them. This is wrong. If picked a few days before maturity they will keep longer, color more highly, and command a higher price in market. The precise time to pick is rather difficult to determine. The best criterion is to raise the fruit up and bend the stem over, and if the stem parts from the shoot without breaking, the fruit is ready to pick—whether apples or pears. Pears should be picked proportionally earlier than apples. The quality of the fruit is also improved by early gathering. After being picked, it should be put in tight boxes or barrels, and kept a few days in the dark, if of summer or fall varieties. Fruit thus picked will undergo a sweating process, and when the barrel is opened, the fruit will be found of the brightest crimson and richest golden colors. Half of the secret of success in orcharding, is in knowing how and when to pick fruit, and how to get it to market so as to command the highest prices and readiest sales. Every one's experience must govern him, and the more he studies this matter, the more expert he will become. We are anxious all our readers should *think* while they work—that the mind should be exercised as well as the muscle in farm operations; and particularly should this be the case in fruit growing, where skill of the highest order will always be suitably rewarded."

SCANT STRAWBERRIES ENOUGH.

We have been paying from 40 to 60 cents a quart for strawberries ever since the 1st of June. Now and then they would slide down to 30 or 35 cents for a day or two, but most mysteriously slide up again. The supply in this market is below the demand. As late as the 24th of June our market men had the audacity to charge us fifty-five cents a quart for strawberries not above the average in quality, and even as late as the 26th, one of our most distinguished nurserymen charged us fifty cents for the worst looking box of strawberries we have eaten this year, and that town the place, not including commissions, profit of middlemen or anything of the kind. This berry has become almost a necessity for consumption in our city, especially in families where there are children. It is one of the most healthful of fruits, and comes just at the time when the debilitating effects of warm weather are felt, and will have them at any reasonable price. For a person not engaged in active manual labor, and whose appetite is not at this season remarkably good, a quart of strawberries is worth more than a pound of meat any day, and as a matter of luxury he is bound to have them at any rate if they can be had. We hope our readers who are within reach of this market will think of this matter, and get ready, next month, to put in the largest kind of a strawberry bed. They may be sure it will pay.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

A USE FOR USELESS THINGS.

It is often the case that worn out articles lie about the premises for years without being of any use whatever, but which one dislikes to destroy. We occasionally see a good deal of ingenuity displayed in converting these to some valuable purpose.

Around grindstones may frequently be seen the worn out stones which have been there for years. We saw a man take one of these and place it where he wanted to set a cedar post in a bad spot. He set the post in the center of the stone, and it forms a permanent foundation, and renders the post less likely to be moved by frost. Split in twain they make good door steps.

Steel hoops which are always under foot, may be used for tying up grape vines; some have recommended their use for trailing vines, but nobody would like the looks of them there.

A wooden chair, minus its legs, nailed on to a block of wood, makes a capital milking stool. It can be turned down without being wet or soiled.

Old barrel hoops, which often get more kicks than blessings, make a good trellis for tomatoes by nailing two of them to a stake a foot apart, on each side of the plant.

Paint-kegs are excellent for keeping soft-soap in small quantities.

A good sized barn-door truck, screwed on to the end of a heavy gate, will save a good deal of lifting, unless render capable of being opened and shut by any child. We have seen a wooden truck answer a good purpose.

This every-day farmer who reads this article can add to its value by suggesting some use for some other useless thing.—*Ohio Farmer.*

CHINESE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

They never punish; hence, a mule that, in the hands of a foreigner, would be not only useless but dangerous to every one about it, becomes in the possession of a Chinaman as quiet as a lamb, and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a jibbing, or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment; but found the same willing, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light ground by means of a *turr-r*, or *chuck*, the beast turning to the right or left, and stopping with like promptness at the reins. This treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service. Often have I admired the tact exhibited in getting a large drove of frightened sheep through narrow, crowded streets and alleys, by merely having a little boy to lead one of the quietest of the flock in front, the others steadily followed without the aid either from a yelping cur or cruel goad. Cattle, pigs and birds are equally cared for.—*Travels on Horseback in Tartary.*

FALL PLANTING OF GRAPES.

Select your ground on some southern or southeastern slope, or any other dry land that you may have; plow it from fifteen to twenty inches deep, with a plow so constructed as to run in the same furrow, which can be done at a very little cost; then lay your notion or inclination, from 4 by 4 to 4 by 10, according to the kind of grapes you aim to cultivate. If you cultivate dwarfish growers, such as the Delaware, Rebecca, Diana, perhaps 4 by 5 is a very good distance. If Norton's Virginia Seedling, Herbemont, Concord, and Taylor Bullitt, 8 by 10 is not too great. Plant your vines as soon as you can take them up in the fall or procure them from the nursery; and when done, hill the rows up as you would corn, covering your vines entirely. If you fail to do this, the ground will settle around your vines, form a basin, and hold too much water, which will injure, if not entirely kill your vines. That is your whole secret. Now when spring comes—and sometimes wet and cold, like last spring—your work is done—and you can patiently wait till dry and warm weather sets in. Then take a plow, plow your ground back to within three or four inches of the roots, so as to give them a chance with the early spring sun, and the invigorating dews at night. This last idea originated with Dr. Grant of Iona, New York; and he deserves a great deal of credit for it. Then, as the season advances and the vines grow, plow your ground, which the horse-cultivator will do. In the coming fall you will find it to your advantage to cover up your vines. At least have the ground high enough around them to keep the water off.

Among the many reasons for fall planting, let me tell you the main ones. In the month of October and part of November, we have the finest and most uniform weather in the world, the ground is generally loose and warm, plants then removed hardly experience a change; while on the other hand, plants suffer frequently by spring shiftings. Could space, moreover the fine fibrous roots get nearly all destroyed, and sometimes the entire roots rot off during winter, if they come in contact with water. Sometimes they start to grow before they can be planted—and then the main and best buds are knocked off. Besides, you can never have your ground in as fine a condition in April and May as it is in October and November.—*Cor. Rural World.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is acknowledged by a public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye at the market. Being compounded in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty black. The only thing to be avoided is washing the hair before using it. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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50 Bags Prime and Common Coffee;
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100 Barrels Syrups, various brands;
10 Puncheons E. I. Molasses;
100 Bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars;
25 Bbls Porto Rico Molasses;
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Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.
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The landing owned by Brewer, Burke & Co., with sheds, office, tanks and fixtures, on bank of Allegheny River, at Oil City, will be sold at auction on
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The Eakin Farm, or better known as the Locust Flat Farm, situated within half a mile of the borough of Beaver, in Beaver county, Pa., will be sold on THURSDAY, the 19th of October, at 10 A. M., if not sooner sold. Above farm contains 111 acres, and two out town lots adjoining, containing 15 acres. Of above, 100 acres is cleared, the balance well timbered with white oak and locust; 80 acres in meadow; the whole in the best of cultivation, and acknowledged to be one of the best and most productive farms in the county. With good and comfortable buildings thereon erected, convenient to churches, schools and markets; the three classical schools of Beaver and Pittsburgh all upon the farm, makes it one of the most desirable in Western Pennsylvania for persons wishing to educate a family and be at home. The road leading to New Brighton through the farm and divides it, so it can be sold all or separated to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of GEO. McALLISTER, Executor of the estate of James Eakin, deceased. Postoffice address, Allegheny City, Pa. se12-eod1w2-M W&S

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW
prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or may convert into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars, apply to
jy30 HANN A. HART & CO., Agents.

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAMM. WM. M'COUCH
Pittsburgh.
BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
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Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE, Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates
au14-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAWRENCE, ROBERT S. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, A. M. SPEER, F. O. BAILEY, ALEX. BRADLEY, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES H. LAIRD, JAMES H. GOLIN, President. JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
se7

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL.....1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my1-tf

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.
Capital paid in $1,000,000, with privilege of $2,000,000.
Banking House Cor. First & Wood.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of
U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.
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TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
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TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
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BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
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Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty
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THE GREAT
Steinway Pianos.
A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 WOOD STREET,
mh23-eod Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

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THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN Manufactured by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country, we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Brass and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
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STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors, Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage. Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-1y-M,WAF Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—
The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 200 acres on Whiteley, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operation. Royalty, one-eighth. For further information address the subscriber, at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.; or in person at the Buchanan & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Dunkard.
J. C. BINGHAM.

TO LET.
TWO ROOMS,
On second floor, No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny City, at present occupied by the Provost Marshal. Possession 1st of October. Inquire of
BAILLIE, BROWN & CO.
se23-3t

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Twenty-five hundred dollars will purchase
A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS
That will pay from $8,000 to $12,000 per annum. For further particulars, address K., at this office.
se26-3t

WEST VIRGINIA OIL LANDS
FOR SALE.
One hundred acres, situated in Wood county, near White Oak Fork, on Walker's Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one and a half miles from Petroleum Oil Wells; 30 acres cleared, balance well timbered. On the property is a log house, also a variety of fruit trees.
The above property is in the center of the best oil producing lands in West Virginia, and will be sold cheap. Inquire of ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
Oil and Stock Broker, No. 4 H

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

STAR BRICKS.—The Star Fire Brick Company is now ready to furnish their fire bricks; also, tile and shaped brick. The works are located at the corner of Butler and Lumber streets, in the Ninth Ward. Some time ago we published a description of the pressing machine used by this company, and we are now happy to announce that it is in operation, and may be seen at the works.

Row in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning about half a dozen young men from this city visited Allegheny, where they indulged very freely in lager beer and became intoxicated. While passing a foundry on Lacock street they concluded to storm it, when a fight originated between them and the workmen. Alderman Dyer, who happened to be passing at the time, interfered, and succeeded in quieting the disturbance, and induced the rowdies to retire. They afterwards visited Federal street, where they continued their warlike demonstrations. A German, while walking along the street, was struck several severe blows on the head by one of the roughs, when he, in self-defence, seized a bar of iron and dealt his assailant a blow in the face, laying the cheek open from the forehead to the chin. The injured man was taken by his friends to the office of a neighboring physician, who dressed his wounds. Mr. Nixon, a member of the police, who had been apprised of the difficulty, noticed one of the the rowdies on the South Common, and started towards him, when the fellow fled. The officer followed him through numerous streets and alleys and across the Hand street bridge, and succeeded in arresting him on Duquesne Way, near Bidwell's plow works. He was at once handcuffed and taken to the Allegheny Watch house where he was locked up.

Yesterday evening the prisoner had a hearing before Mayor Morrison, when he gave his name as John Smith, and stated that he resided in this city. The Mayor reprimanded him in severe terms for his riotous conduct, and inflicted a fine upon him of twenty-five dollars and costs. Nearly all the cases of disorderly conduct on the streets of Allegheny are traceable to the roughs and rowdies of this city. Six of them have already been held to bail for creating disturbances on Chestnut street, and it is to be hoped they will be punished severely.

The Alleged Poisoning Case at Brownsville.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL the particulars of the alleged poisoning of Mr. Leonard McClandless, of Brownsville, (as related by Mr. Nicholson to Coroner Clawson) were published. We have since understood that although correct in regard to the fact that it was suspected that death had been caused by poison, it was incorrect in many of the minor details. Mr. James McCance, brother-in-law of the deceased, gives, in substance, the following version of the story:

James McCandless went to Brownsville some two months ago, and was employed as a salesman in his brother's store. Leonard had been sick for about a week, and died on Sunday morning, the 17th inst. A day or two before he died, James wrote a letter to Mrs. McCance, informing her that Leonard was very ill, and he soon followed this with another letter, stating that he was sinking rapidly. She started up to see him, but he was dead when she got there. The body was brought down to this city on Sunday evening, and the intention was to keep it until Tuesday at ten o'clock, in order to give time for the elder brother, William John, to arrive here from Philadelphia. The undertaker, Mr. Morgan, was requested by the family to place the body in the receiving vault, but it was not removed. Rumors having been circulated concerning the digging of the grave, but he did not exhibit any more anxiety about having the body buried than any other member of the family. The undertaker, in charge of the body, in presence of Mr. McCance and James McCandless, remarked he had never seen but two bodies like it, and they had been poisoned—something to that effect. James replied that there were two suspicions of poison the matter ought to be examined into, and expressed a willingness and anxiety to have the truth known. As to the money belonging to the deceased, Mr. McCance supposes that most of it is in bank as it is not likely that any considerable sum would be left in the store. Instead of the letters of administration had been obtained, but this is incorrect as Wm. John was in Philadelphia at the time, but at her house in this city. William John returned to Philadelphia, and James left the day after the funeral, intending to return as soon as he could obtain one. At the request of the family the body will be exhumed and the contents of the stomach analyzed.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, 23d District, Penna.
ALLEGHENY CITY, Sept. 25, 1865.

To Dr. W. J. Gilmore, Chairman of the Union County Committee of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania:

SIR: In compliance with the request of Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Union County Committee, bearing date September 18th, 1865, which was received by last night's mail, I have the honor to submit an extract from the records of this office, showing the names of men who have been drafted in Allegheny county, 23d District, Pennsylvania, and who, after having been notified, have failed to report for duty, as required by the several acts of Congress regulating this Bureau; and are to be deemed and treated as deserters from the military service of the United States.

The 1st section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, provides as follows:

SECTION 21. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the other lawful penalties for the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United states, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, *shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens*; and such deserters shall be *forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights thereof*; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart from the jurisdiction of the District in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service lawfully ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his Proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation he may grant such leaves of time to all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such organization as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period equal to their original term of enlistment.

In obedience to the latter clause of this section, the President of the United States on the 11th day of March, 1865, issued his Proclamation, "*ordering and requiring*" all deserters to return to their post, or to report themselves to the Provost Marshal of the district before the 11th day of May, 1865.

The proclamation, and also the Act of Congress upon which it was based, I caused to be published in all the authorized newspapers of this District, thereby giving to all parties the amplest full knowledge of their *rights* and ample warning of the *penalty* that would ensue in case they neglected to avail themselves of the privilege of reporting on or before the 11th day of May, 1865.

The persons whose names are hereto appended, failed to report as required by the Act of Congress, and the proclamation of the President above referred to, and are, therefore, "to be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are *forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights or citizenship thereof.*"

Aeschleman, Frederick J. July 14, 1863, Manchester, Aut. Conrad, Sept. 19, 1864, Reserve township.
Arnold, Jacob, do do
Anderson, Elias F., July 15, 1863, Fawn and Harrison.
Anderson, Geo., Dec. 24, 1864, do do
Ainer, Frederick, July 14, 1864, Ross.
Brown, William, July 15, 1863, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Bortel, Samuel, June 23, 1864, do do
Becker, Christopher, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, do
Baum, Lewis, June 24, 1864, 3d ward, do
Barclay, John, do do do
Band, Nicholas, do do do
Babcock, Horace, do do do
Becher, Andrew, July 14, 1863, McClure.
Brown, Emanuel, June 3d, 1864, Shaler.
Bernhart, William, Dec. 24, 1864, Reserve.
Barch, Charles, June 30, 1864, do
Bawbut, Adam, do do
Berry, Andrew, do do
Bussey, Nelson, do do
Benting, William, July 14, 1864, do
Becker, Christian, Jr., Sept. 19, 1864, do
Brean, Henry, do do
Brandt, August, do do
Baxter, John, do do
Bessick, Adam, do do
Bailey, John, July 15, 1863, East Deer township.
Bonner, Frederick, Sept. 19, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Byers, Matthew, do do
Baum, Henry, do do
Burns, James, Nov. 16, 1864, do do
Blair, Samuel W., do do
Beltz, Michael, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Clanny, Michael, do do do
Cassiday, Henry, do do do
Carr, David E., do do do
Cook, James J., do do do
Clancy, Patrick, do do do
Crossan, Jas. E., June 2, 1864, do do
Cair, James, July 13, 1863, do do
Carter, John M., June 2, 1864, 2d ward, do
Carter, Jno. (col.) Sept. 2, 1864, do do
Cauahan, Fred, July 13, '64, do do
Carlysh, W. E., July 13, 1863, 4th ward, do
Cole, Andrew, July 14, 1863, Reserve.
Ceicher, Henry, June 3, 1864, do
Creegan, James do do
Colmyer, John do do
Chambers, John H. do do
Cook, Peter, July 14, 1864, do do
Colin, Edward, Sept. 19, 1864, do do
Cameron, James, July 14, 1863, Duquesne borough.
Campbell, Thomas, do do
Casey, William, do Sharpsburg borough.
Campbell William, do Indiana.
Coughlin, James, July 15, 1863, Fawn and Harrison.
Coyle, William F. Sept. 19, 1864, do do
Cobett, John, do do do
Caswell, George, Dec. 24, 1864, do do
Dryden, George L. June 2, 1864, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Dickey, James, July 13, 1863, 2d ward, do
Dunnail, James M., June 2, 1864, do do
Dawson, William H., July 15, 1864, do do
Dawson, James, do do do
Dressert, Peter, June 2, 1864, 3d ward, do do
Dinkie Reuben, July 13, 1863, 4th ward, do do
Dellinger, William, do do do
Dreyer, John, July 14, 1863, McClure.
Donaldson, Ezra, do Shaler.
Dunn, John, Sept. 19, 1864, Reserve.
Duff, Robert, July 15, 1863, Fawn and Harrison.
Dean, Daniel, do do do
Desh, Casper, June 3, 1864, Reserve.
Elkin, John, June 2, 1864, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Eichmuns, William, July 13, 1863, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Edie, George, June 2, 1864, 2d ward, do
Elsterly, Benedict, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, do
Eyard, William, do do do
Erhardt, Ferdinand, July 24, 1863, Reserve.
Ewing, Stephen, Sept. 19, 1864, do
Eck, Blitz do do
Emigh, John, Dec. 20, 1864, Fawn and Harrison.
Eckels, J. M. do do
Fritts, Marion, July 13, 1863, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Fitzgerald, Hugh, July 14, 1863, Reserve.
Fox, Joseph, do do
Fisher, Carl, June 3d, 1864, do
Frank, Andrew, do do
Fountain, Robert, (col.,) July 14, 1864, Reserve.
Fost Jacob, do do
Fisher, Phillip, do do
Froeger, August, Sept. 19, 1864, do
Farder, Christ, do do
Fisher, George do Fawn and Harrison.
Fell, Andress, July 14, 1863, Reserve.
Gardner, Joseph, (col.,) July 13, 1863, 1st ward, Alleg'y.
Gibson Robt. W., do do do
Gordon, Richard, do 2d ward, do
Gallinger, Wm., June 2, 1864, do do
Groman, John A., July 13, 1863, 3d ward do
Grassie, Henry, June 2, 1864, do do
Green, John, July 14 1864 do do
Graham, John, do 4th ward do
Golley John, July 14, 1863, Manchester.
Grimer, Jos. do Ohio.
Gogle, Henry, June 3, 1864, Reserve.
Gotz, John, Sept. 19, 1864, do
Genter, John, do do
Grubbs, Andrew, Nov. 16, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Grumbaur, John, do do
Hamilton, William, June 2, 1864, 3d ward, Allegheny
Huston, Robert, July 15, 1863, 1st ward do
Hulit, Francis W., do do do
Howell, Adam, June 2, 1864, do do
Heber, John, July 13, 1863, 2d ward do
Holley, Henry, June 2, 1864, do do
Heatherstone, Andrew, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, do
Hays, Joseph, June 24, 1864, 3d ward, do
Hickle, Peter, July 13, 1863, do do
Hilzir, George, July 13, 1863, 4th ward, do
Hogarstagler, Jos. July 14, 1863, Manchester.
Hohn, Philip, do do
Heidelberg, Robert, do McCandless.
Ice, Timothy, July 13, 1864, Shaler.
Heim, Linhach, June 2, 1864, Reserve.
Hany or Hamy, Frederick, July 14, 1864, Reserve.
Hillerman, Jesse, July 14, 1864, Reserve.
Heedie, Christian, Sept. 19, 1864, do
Hoffman, Fred, do do
Hendrick, Jos do do
Hoffman, Frederick do do
Hoffman, Jacob, Dec. 24, 1864, do
Hacket, Michael, Sept. 19, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Hall and Wilson, do do
Hoban, Sabastian do do
Houck, John do do
Hinman, Charles, Dec. 24, 1864, do
Hauk, Uley do do
Hoffner, Lewis, June 2, 1864, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Ingram, John, July 14, 1863, McCandless.
James, America, July 14, 1863, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Johns, William O., June 2, 1864, do
Jenkins, Robert, do 2d ward, do
Jack, Joseph Andrew do do
Jones, Henry, June 3, 1864, Reserve.
Jangy, Jacob, Sept. 19, 1864, do
Jones, David, Nov. 16, Fawn & Harrison.
Keyser, Emanuel, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Kaiser, William, do do 4th ward, do
Kroom, John, July 14, 1 64, Ross.
King, Frederick do Reserve.
Kessler, George, June 3, 1864, do
Kretz, Michael do do
Kaish, Thomas, July 14, 1863, Sharpsburgh borough.
Krowser, John L., Dec. 28, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Kerr, Thomas L., Dec. 20, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Logan, David, July 13, 1863, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Laird, Thomas, June 2, 1864, 3d ward, do
Lopmyer, Martin, do do do
Lee, Samuel, July 13, 1863, do
Lollman, Conrad, July 13, 1864, 4th ward, do.
Looney, Michael, July 14, 1863, McClure township.
Linster, George, June 3, 1864, Reserve do do.
Lenhart, Jacob, Sept. 19, 1864, do do.
Long, David, July 14, 1863, Sharpsburg.
Lloyd, John, July 19, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Lind, F. H., Nov. 16, 1864, do.
Hawley, Daniel, Dec. 20, 1864, do.
Leslie, W. G., do do do.
Moore, E. E., June 2, 1864, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Miller, Christian, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Mitchell, Samuel, June 2, 1864, 2d ward, do.
Miles, John, do do do.
Mettie Henry, July 13, 1863, do do.
Mason, William, do do do.
Myers, Joseph, do do do.
Miller, Phillip, do do do.
Miller Conrad, July 14, 1864, Sewickley.
Miller, John F. do Shaler Township.
Mentor, Robert, do Reserve Township.
Menser, John, June 3, 1864, Reserve.
Manning, William, July 13, 1864, Reserve.
Miller, John July 14, 1864, do do
Mentzer, Joseph do do do
Morrisson, Armstead, (col) July 14, 1864, Reserve.
Minger, Philip, Sept. 19, 1864 do
Matthews, William, Sept. 19, 1864, do
Marshall, John do do
Marx, Andrew do do
Moon, Hugh, July 14, 1863, Sharpsburg Boro.
Miller, Jas A. Sept 19, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Mahaffey, William H. Nov. 16, 1864, do
McKain, Alfred, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, Allegheny.
McKain, Jacob do 2d ward do
McCarty, James do do do
McCarty, John do do do
McCarty, John, July 14, 1863, McClure.
Newell, James, July 13, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Nepold, Andrew, (col) July 14, 1864, Reserve.
Nelder, August July 14, 1864, do
Niles, H. L. July 13, 1863, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Orm, John W. July 14, Pine.
Pounds, William July 13, 1863, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Porter, John (colored) Sept. 19, 1864, do
Powers, James July 13, 1863, 3d ward, do
Palmer, Robert, July 14, 1863, McClure.
Prochter, John June 3d, 1864, Reserve.
Park, James July 14, 1863, Duquesne borough.
Percell, Patrick, July 15, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Quirk, James September 19, 1864, do
Robinson, William, July 13, 1863, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Ridge, William July 15, 1863, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Rice, James June 2, 1864, 2d ward, do
Reynolds, Alfred, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, do
Rummel, Albert do do
Rush, William do 4th ward, do
Ross, William July 14, 1863, Manchester borough.
Romb, Joseph do Shaler.
Remmington, William June 3, 1864, Reserve.
Rinehart, Jacob do do
Rebenus, Christ do do
Rhine, Christian Sept. 19, 1864, do do
Ramsey, Samuel do Fawn and Harrison.
Richards, Samuel Nov. 16, 1864, do.
Rugo, Andrew do do.
Smith, Samuel July 13, 1863, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Snyder John do do do.
Shorts, John June 2, 1864, do do.
Smith, John do 2d ward, do.
Shoring, Jacob do do.
Shilling, William July 13, 1863, 3d ward, do.
Shrader, Peter, do do do.
Snauffer, Henry, July 13, 1864, do do.
Sibley, John do do do.
Smith, Henry do 4th ward, do.
Schnell, Augustus do do do.
Scherle, John July 14, 1863, McClure township.
Servin, Lewis, do Reserve.
Shower, Philip, do Reserve Township.
Steiger, Frederick, do do
Smith, Ludwig, June 3, 1864, do
Simer, George, do do
Sauter, John, July 14, 1864, do
Sadler, Jacob, do do
Sanford, Nicholas, do do
Schumpin, Phillip, Sept. 19, 1864, do
Shidle, George, do do
Saville, George, do do
Stade, Andress, do do
Stratin, William, do do
Stratin, Joseph, do do
Smith, Valanty, Sept. 19, 1864, do
Snyder, John, do do
Sloan, John, do do
Schender, Edward, Nov. 16, 1864, do
Swager, William, Sept. 19, 1864, Fawn and Harrison.
Stuman, John, do do
Scott, Robert, do do
Smith, William, do do
Taylor, Abram, July 13, 1863, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Trimble, William July 15, 1863, 3d ward, do
Trinkle, George July 14, 1863, Shaler.
Tresser, Jacob, Sept. 19, 1864, Reserve.
Taylor, George July 14, 1864, Duquesne Boro.
Truby, Benjamin July 15, 1863, East Deer.
Thompson, John J. Dec. 24, 1864, Fawn & Harrison.
Underhill, John W. June 2, 1864, 1st ward, Allegheny.
Utley, John, July 13, 1863, 2d ward, do
Voelsser, Jacob Sept. 19, 1864, Reserve.
Washington, Wilson G. July 13, 1863, 2d ward, Alleg'y.
Wilson, Robert, July 13, 1863, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Wallace, James July 13, 1864, do do
Wilkins, David (col.) July 13, 1863, 3d ward, do
Walter, Charles July 13, 1863, do do
Whalen, Peter do do do
Wellhoff, Frederick Jr. do 4th ward do
Whitley, Joseph July 14, 1864, Manchester.
Wickline, David, July 14, 1863, Ross township.
Ward, Richard, July 15, 1863, Sharpsburgh.
Winthurst, William, Sept. 19, 1864, Reserve.
Wraz, Frank, do do do
Watson, Thomas, July 14, 1863, Sharpsburgh.
Wagoner, Joseph, July 15, West Deer.
Wilson, Thomas, do Fawn and Harrison.
Wise, Jacob, Nov. 16, 1864, do do
Wirty, Andrew, do do do
Young, Alexander, Dec. 20, 1864, do
Young, Valentine, Sept. 19, 1864, Reserve.
Young, Henry, July 13, 1863, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Young, Christian, July 14, 1864, Reserve township.
Zuber, John, July 14, 1864, do

I certify the above to be a true extract from the records of this office.

J. W. KIRKER,
Captain and Provost Marshal, 23d District, Pa.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Day Express	2.50 a m	Mail	1.30 a m
Mail Accommodation	9.50 a m	Fast Line	7.50 a m
Pittsburgh Express	12.00 m	Fast Line Mail	12.30 p m
Philadelphia Express	4.25 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1.30 p m
Fast Line	11.40 p m	Philadelphia Expr's	7.50 a m
Johnstown Accm.	3.00 p m	Johnstown Accm.	10.05 a m
1st Wall Station	6.30 a m	1st Wall Station	6.25 a m
2d " "	11.40 a m	2d " "	5.50 a m
4th " "	4.35 p m	4th " "	2.05 p m
5th " "	6.00 p m	5th " "	5.00 p m
Penn Accommdn.	12.00 m	Penn Accommdn.	7.50 a m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.30 a m
Express	9.00 p m	Express	3.30 p m
Express	4.00 p m	Express	6.00 p m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	7.30 p m
Cattle & Erie	3.00 p m	Cattle & Erie	5.30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 7.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 4.45 p. m., and 6.30 p. m. Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 5.30 p. m.; Economy, 11.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.10 a m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	3.45 p m
Mail	6.10 a m	Mail	6.00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3.50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	5.00 p m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	12.00 a m
1st Accommodation	11.00 a m	1st McKeesport	6.30 a m
2d "	4.15 p m	2d "	2.05 p m
1st Braddock's	7.00 a m	1st Braddock's	8.30 a m
2d "	4.15 p m	2d "	5.40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7.00 a. m.	Express	9.30 a. m.
Express	3.30 p. m.	Mail	6.00 p. m.
Accommodation	2.00 p. m.	Accommodation	8.00 a. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$50 BONUS---FOR A HOUSE TO rent in a convenient part of Pittsburgh or Allegheny, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address box 1432, Pittsburgh P. O. se27-6t

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE PAPERS FOR SALE. Mustered in Sept. 16th, 1861, discharged Nov. 18th, 1862. Address T. M. S., Allegheny, Office. se27-2t

A DESIRABLE FRUIT AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!—Containing 120 acres, 3¾ miles Northwest of Salem, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. About

100 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.

An abundant supply of never-failing water, good timber and sugar camp. The buildings are ample and good. An excellent collection of

CHOICE YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Nearly 500 Pear—dwarf and standard—and nearly 500 grapes, of the most approved varieties. A large yard planted with choice fruit and ornamental trees. The location is very pleasant and healthy, and the place will be sold at a bargain. Address

DAVID SWEET,
se27-6t Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of JONES, BOYD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of the business. The affairs of the late firm will be settled at their former office, corner of Ross and First streets.

THOMAS JONES,
JOHN L. BOYD,
W. M'CULLOUGH.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1865. se27-3t

Having disposed of our entire interest in the Pittsburgh Steel Works to Messrs. ANDERSON, COOK & CO., we take pleasure in recommending the new firm to the patronage of our former customers.

JONES, BOYD & CO.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.

Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and

SHEET CAST STEEL.

Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.

Office and Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27:1y

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGEE, Agent,
jy18-1y,T,S&S 113 Third street.

PITTSBURGH GALVANIZING IRON WORKS.

The undersigned are prepared to Galvanize SHEET IRON, HOOP IRON, COAL HODS, SPIKES, WIRE, NAILS, RIVETS, GAS PIPE, and all kinds of steamboat and other wrought and cast iron work, at the shortest notice, and in the most durable style.

McVAY & CO.,
Corner of Bluff and Water streets,
jy8-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

FISH—

50 half-bbls. new No. 3 Large Mackerel,
50 barrels do No. 2 Shore do
10 do do No. 1 Shore do
25 quarters No. 1 Shore do
25 halves No. 1 Bay do
For sale by
se25 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 26, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's	109 55	.....
United States 7-30's 1st series	99 00	.....
Gold	1 42	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Allegheny City 6's	97 50	.....
Councellsville 6's	80 25	.....
Butler County 6's	.....	87 75
Allegheny Gas Co	31 00	.....
Allegheny Insurance	25 00	.....
Eureka Insurance	.....	52 50
St. Clair Street	40 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. interest	9 75	.....
National Bank of Commerce	.....	120 00
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	50
Federal	.....	70
McAboy	.....	30
Metropolitan	.....	50
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 25

Gold at 10:30 A. M., 143¾.

TUESDAY, September 26, P. M.

The hey-day for stockholders in companies which have been accumulating oil in their tanks is nigh at hand. The long dreary period of low prices is giving place to a most cheerful advance, that seems to rest on a positive demand, both for home and foreign consumption. This healthy rise in the price of oil coincides the value of stocks like the Columbia, Dalzell, Oil City, and Pittsburgh, Ritchie and Smoky City, which we believe are the only oil companies of this city that have producing wells, or, at least, such as are yielding in paying quantities. Out of overa hundred names on the list, Dalzell appears to be the most active. Large orders for this stock from Philadelphia have been filled by our brokers, at prices ratingsfrom 2¾ to 2¾. The sales yesterday in Philadelphia foot up over four thousand shares. Columbia is firm, and the tendency is to higher figures.

—Reading Railroad stock, the great fancy of the Philadelphia Board, has become exceedingly active. About 5,000 shares were sold last Saturday, the greater portion of which was on New York account. The business of this road is most wonderful. The company starts down nightly twenty-four of its long trains, and last week brought to market over 90,000 tons of coal. Those who read these five figures—90,000—scarce ly realize the value and amount of labor included in them, in the connection in which they are used. Notwithstanding this immense business, the company has not made a cash dividend for several years, its very large revenues going to the extension of the company's capacity for a greater tonnage, and to the elevation of the road to the position of a first-class work. The company charge three dollars a ton, and is reaping a rich harvest, realizing now about a quarter of a million of dollars per week, from the coal tonnage alone.

A committee, representing some of the middle States railroads, have under consideration the best means of ridding themselves of their present connection with the "express" companies. These agencies undoubtedly carry off the lion's share of profits upon the most remunerative transportation; and it appears a gratuitous surrender of the cream of railroad earnings to grant commissions to outside parties for the transportation of the richest kinds of freight. If the railroad companies can deliver parcels as expeditiously as the express companies, and with no greater cost than is incurred by those associations, there seems to be no reason why they should not adopt measures for securing to themselves the immense profits earned by "express" "dispatches," &c.

—A new issue of fractional currency of the denomination of fifty cents will shortly be made, to replace, as far as possible, the last issue of half dollar greenbacks, which have been extensively counterfeited. The engraving has been at work for some time past on the head of General Spinner, which will adorn the new note, in place of the figure of Justice, so familiar to holders of the last issue. The artist has succeeded in producing a picture of the energetic old Treasurer, with a benignant smile of expression on his features, which will be hard to counterfeit. The new ten cent currency notes will probably be issued in a few days, fractional notes, will shortly be ready. They are printed on common bank note paper.

—As various conjectures are afloat concerning the method of producing the lately detected one hundred dollar counterfeit greenback, and a number of plates in circulation that attempts have been made by Treasury officials to reproduce them by electrotyping, it should be generally known that no electrotyping of Treasury notes is permitted, except with the special knowledge or consent of the Treasury Department. Unsuccessful attempts have been made on Government bonds, but not on any denomination of Treasury notes.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE, }
Tuesday Evening, September 26, 1865. }

Owing to the small attendance at the Exchange last evening, no business was done, and it adjourned to meet to-day, at 10 A. M., when it is hoped there will be a better attendance, and those having stocks to offer will be in attendance.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1865. }

BUSINESS—An improvement was perceptible in trade circles. There was a disposition to buy for cash in leading articles. The advance that has been established during the week was fully maintained. The opinion prevails that prices for most descriptions of merchandise have touched bottom, and that a reaction is about to take place. The weather has been changeable, but on the whole, pleasant, the fall season being introduced with a slight fall of cool weather. The receipts of produce were not large. There seems to be a disposition to hold back and not forward to market in order to enhance the value—hence for some time the demand has been in excess of the supply, whilst the rates current to-day were no criterion for the morrow. Bacon—straight, but nevertheless the article being pretty well exhausted, has further advanced, with sales sugar-cured Hams at 35c. per ℔. These are the steepest prices we have ever reported for that article. The prospect for cheap bacon the coming season don't seem to be among the things that will come to pass. Flour and feed continue to rule very high. Grain—The market was rather unsettled, with a falling off in the demand. Buyers were not disposed to take hold very extensively, their faith in the present figures not being very strong. The receipts were not very large, but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Provisions—The demand is steady, and though prices are also looking up in all the leading markets. Our dealers prefer selling small to large bills just at this time. The stock on hand is not large. Butter very scarce. The receipts not being sufficient to supply the wants of the home trade, prices have been unreasonably high. The present cold spell undoubtedly will increase the receipts and decrease the figures. Eggs have gone astray. 26 cents per dozen being pretty tall figures. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:—

SWEET POTATOES or Jersey Sweet—The sales continue liberal. In fact, the daily sales, for our market, may be said to be large; sales 92 bbls. in lots, at $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. The market contains a good supply.

APPLES—The sales made were at a variety of prices, being governed by the quality; some 100 bbls were disposed of to-day at $6 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The market has been quiet for some time past; the present high prices have made purchasers cautious. The nominal rates were $10@11 ₱ bbl.

PIG LEAD—Market firm and prices tend upward; sales of 200 pigs Galena, at 11½c; some dealers are asking an advance; the market is nearly bare at present; BAR LEAD—Is very plenty and healthy, and the place will be sold at a bargain. Address

DAVID SWEET,
Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

SHOT—Firm; the demand is steady; sales of 500 bags of clear sizes were made at 21½@21¾c, and now they are firm at 22c.

In referring to meats as being the object of speculative attention it would be proper to qualify it by remarking that there is not much of an outside demand at the figures which have governed sales, but that the activity in the trade is mainly confined to those who are regularly engaged in it.

Bacon shoulders are held at 18½c. Bacon sides at 25c, and clear do. at 26c. Sales of clear sides were made at 21½@21¾c, and now they are firm at 22c.

In referring to meats as being the object of speculative attention it would be proper to qualify it by remarking that there is not much of an outside demand at the figures which have governed sales, but that the activity in the trade is mainly confined to those who are regularly engaged in it.

Lard is held at 20c.

Memphis Cotton Market.

Cotton is decidedly better and active, owing to the favorable news of the morning from New York. Now quoted in the gold line at 45@50c, and selling freely daily. General receipts are good, and the stock on hand is light. Factors are beginning to realize that 50c. and upwards will be obtained, and holders are beginning to manifest more anxiety, and holders offer freely at an advance of 1c on yesterday's prices. Considerable sales have been made for all the 6/4 bales middling at 38c; 23 bales middling at 39c; 13 bales middling at 38½c; 5 bales middling at 38c; 23 bales middling at 37½c; 5 bales middling at 37c; 5 bales middling at 36½c; 5 bales good middling at 43c; 13 bales good ordinary at 42c; 5 bales ordinary at 41c; 5 bales ordinary at 40c; 13 bales good ordinary at 39c; 10 bales middling at 37c; 10 bales strictly middling at 41c; 25 bales ordinary at 33c.

The following is a fair statement of the views of the holders:

Ordinary	30@38
Good ordinary	39@40
Low middling	39@42
Strict middling	42@43
Good middling	43@44
Middling fair	44@45

—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Sugar Market.

September 26—Belcher's Sugar Refining Company's circular of this week says: Refined sugars—Crushed sugar, double refined, 21½c; crushed sugar, B, 20½c; crushed sugar, C, 21½c; powdered sugar, double refined, 21½c; powdered sugar, B, 20½c; powdered sugar, C, 21½c; refined white sugar, O, 20½c; refined white sugar, A, 20½c; refined yellow sugar, A, 20½c; refined yellow sugar, B, 20½c; refined yellow sugar, C, 20½c; XXX Extra, golden syrup—barrels, $1 30; half barrels, $1 35; kegs, $1 40. Sugar house syrup molasses—barrels, 90c; half barrels, 95c; kegs, $1. Sugar house molasses—barrels, 85c; half barrels, 90c; kegs, 95c.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

September 26—Tobacco—The improvement caused by the news from New York on Saturday, the gold and the advance in the medium and lower grades was not lost. The higher grades were well maintained. Sales this morning of 400 hhds at 7@12½ for lugs, and 13@25 for factory ₱ 100 lbs. 35 planters' at $10@$26. 50 common lugs at 7@8½. 50 fine lugs at 13@15. 100 fine leaf at 20@25. 50 good and fine at $14@$17. 25 4 common manufacturing at $6@$8. 50, and 2 hhds medium at $30 2@$33 ₱ 100 lbs. Hides on 67 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 26—The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Robinson's Warehouse, for the week, foot up 1,000 hhds, viz: 42 hhds Mason County Leaf Lugs and Trash at $4 12½@$12 75; 44 hhds do Leaf at $13 50@$19 50; 14 hhds do Leaf at $15 25@$18 50; 24 hhds do Leaf at $19 50@$23 50; 12 hhds do Leaf at $24 50@$28 50; 10 hhds do Leaf at $29@$32 50; 4 hhds do Leaf at $33 50@$35; 2 hhds do Leaf at $36 50@$38; 2 hhds do Leaf at $39 50@$42 50; 1 hhd do Leaf at $45; 1 hhd do Leaf at $50; 50 boxes Ohio, at prices ranging from 3 50@11 50. Receipts moderate.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 26—Cotton quiet and without material alteration, at 43@43½c for middling. Flour receipts 12,000 bbls; sales at 10@15c ₱ bbl advance; prices generally unsettled and closing heavy and 10c lower, while the better kinds are the highest; extra State $8 75@$9 80; extra R. H., O. & H. $10@$11 25; extra Genesee at $9 75@$11 50. Wheat heavy; Spring, and 1c better for Winter, which is scarce, at $2 30@$2 35 for Amber Mil